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NOTE

768.00/26

SEE 868.00/908 FOR Tel.155, 5 p.m.

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Oct.12, 1935

TO NAME

1—1127 ere

REGARDING: Statement of Condylis that as concerns foreign affairs the Government will follow the policy laid down by the preceding Government.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 893. Athens, October 17, 1935.

Subject: The Foreign Policy of the New Government.

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NOV 26 1935

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FILED
NOV 30 1935

768.00/27

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

868.00/917

In further reference to that part of my despatch No. 881 of October 14th, 1935, entitled "The Coup d'Etat of October 10th," in which I stated that General Condylis, now Premier and Regent of Greece, had announced the Foreign Policy of his Government to be the same as that of the preceding Government, I have the honor to report that yesterday, to questions put by certain foreign correspondents, Mr.

Theotokis

Mr. Theotokis, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied as follows. (I translate from the French of the "MESSAGER d'ATHENES," the semi-official foreign language organ of the Hellenic Foreign Office):

> "At so delicate a moment in the tense international situation now prevailing, we have every intention of remaining faithful to the treaties we have signed. Of these treaties the most important is the Balkan Pact, which has already had so many happy results, and which we hope will have even greater ones in the future. We have also signed a pact of friendship with our great neighbor, Italy, and have every intention of remaining faithful to the engagements created thereby.
>
> "It is understood that we shall continue our traditiinnal policy of cordial friendship with Great Britain, France, and the other Powers to which Greece is bound by ties of amity. Let us hope that the troubled atmosphere of the moment will quickly clear, and that we may look forward with certitude to the maintenance of world peace, to which we are most deeply attached."

Regarding Greece's participation in the Sanftions voted by the League of Nations, Mr. Theotokis said:

> "We are doing what fifty-two (sic) other member States are doing, and we shall act upon the resulting decisions in the same manner as they."

These statements of Mr. Theotokis sum up the cardinal points of Greece's foreign policy at the present moment, and were so intended. Perhaps they are not spectacular, but they are interesting, nevertheless. One of the first acts of the new Government was to request Mr. Maximos, the Foreign Minister in the Tsaldaris Government, to remain at Geneva as the Chief of the Greek Delegation to the League. Mr. Maximos accepted, but it may be said with certainty that he would not have done so had he had any reason to

think that the new Government would turn its back on the Balkan Pact, which he himself had so large a share in framing. He might have been excused some doubts on this point, since General Condylis, as the Department knows, spent some time in Italy this past summer, and Greece's Continental policy as conducted by Messrs. Tsaldaris and Maximos has not been oriented in that direction. But not only has there been no hesitation on the part of the new Government in declaring and even emphasizing its adherence to the Balkan Pact, but it has shown no reluctance in voting with the vast majority of the League's Member States for the invoking of economic sanctions against Italy. Mr. Maximos is now actually serving as Chairman of a Sub-Committee on financial sanctions, which would appear to be one of the sharpest weapons in the League's feeble armory. As to how the Greek Government's action in this regard fits in with its professed friendship for its "great neighbor," General Comdylis has been quoted as remarking simply: "If we have agreed to participate in these Sanctions, it is because we are obliged to do so as one of the members of the League." It is not, therefore, that Greece loves Italy less, but the League more. The attachment of the Balkan States to the League of Nations has often been commented on as natural and understandable, in view of its great services to them. But Greece's unhesitating loyalty to the League at this difficult moment supplies a measure of its devotion which has been lacking heretofore.

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It is likely that no Greek Government, whether Royalist or Veniselist, would have done differently from the Condylis Government in this matter. The chief moderate Royalist organ, the "PROIA," regards England's stiffening attitude towards Italy as particularly praiseworthy because it is "a guarantee of the authority of the League of Nations," without which the world must return "to secret diplomacy which generally ends to the disadvantage of the weak" (italics mine). The chief Veniselist organ, the "ELEFTHERON VIMA," reports with approval the sentiment of British public opinion "and of all the English political parties without exception" for the safeguarding of the authority and prestige of the League. In other words, Greece speaks with one voice in this affair. Yet Greece knows that economic sanctions against a nation constituting one of her principal markets must cost her dear. As an importer of Greek products, Italy stands fourth, according to the most recent figures, after Germany, the United States, and England, and the balance of trade between the two countries has been in Greece's favor. It has recently been announced, however, that all maritime agencies here are forbidden to load Italian vessels with cargoes from abroad which have been discharged at the Piraeus or other Greek ports for re-exportation to the Dodecanese or other Italian possessions, or even to foreign ports, such as those of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Rumania and Bulgaria. Furthermore, I am informed by the Captain of the Port of Piraeus that no Greek boats whatever are now clearing for Italian ports. It is likely that

Greece will move at Geneva for some sort of commercial advantages as compensation for its loss in Italian trade. But the fact remains that sanctions have been entered into and are being applied irrespective of compensations.

As times which try men's souls reveal them, it seems that today, in her heart of hearts, Greece prefers what appears the reality of Balkan solidarity to any dubious benefits to be expected of Fascist Italian friendship. The pro-Italian argument to the effect that Greece is herself a Mediterranean Power, of which Mr. Veniselos made so much last year, has naturally lost some attractiveness in the face of a possible major conflict in the Inland Sea. The seemingly uncalled-for mention of the Balkan Pact in Kemal's telegram of congratulation to Condylis (see my despatch No. 800 of October 13, 1935) appears in this light, not otiose but calculated and apposite. Furthermore, it seems apparent that the League of Nations means even more to Greece than her immediate commercial advantage. And finally, in addition to the favorable impression created here by the correct attitude of the British naval authorities in regard to Greek neutrality (see my despatch No. 847 of September 26, 1935), the British championship of the League appears to be doing not a little to foster the traditional friendly disposition toward England in this country. It may be the luck of the game that the greatest predatory Power of the Modern World, which holds Cyprus, a Greek Island, for its own purposes, and may tomorrow convert it into a new and safer Malta, and which seems to Italy to be using a giant's strength like a giant, should appear to Greece as the champion

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of the weak. But Greece can hardly be asked to see the facts from any but her own point of view, and the hand which England appears to hold out today through Geneva to the small countries whose hopes lie in the League, may well be one of the controlling factors in Greek foreign policy, should the Anglo-Italian conflict develop into war.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Copies to the Embassies at
London, Rome and Istanbul,
and to the Consulate
at Geneva.

Legation File No. 800

LMacV/cwf

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 868.001 G 291/39 FOR #1059

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED March 3, 1936.

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

768.00/28

REGARDING:

Greek Foreign Policy remains today what it has been for a long time, namely to keep out of war and to maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

b

No. 1059 Athens, March 3, 1936.

Subject: Greece's attitude in Foreign Affairs.

768.00

868.001 D 291/39

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In connection with Greece's attitude toward Foreign Affairs in general and the Anglo-Italian dispute in particular, I have the honor to enclose two articles which appeared in recent issues of "TODAY" and "TIME" respectively, purporting to give the "true story" of the restoration of the Monarchy in this country. The gist of the matter, according to these articles, one of which is by George Weller, the correspondent of "THE NEW YORK TIMES" in Athens, is that the late General Condylis restored King George to the Greek throne in Italian interests but that the British checkmated this plan

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by securing George's friendship before-hand. In recent articles in "THE NEW YORK TIMES," Mr. Weller even refers to "King George's alliance with Great Britain" and his "personal alliance" with that country.

It cannot be denied that such articles make colorful reading, or that it is tempting to see the restoration in Greece as a part of the great chess game now being played out by England and Italy. But there is only a modicum of truth in the facts as so reported. This is, of course, plain enough to anyone who knows the recent history of Greece and the turbulence of her internal politics, in which the question of the restoration has long played a prominent if not a leading part. But as such people are few, and as there is already enough "color" in the Anglo-Italian imbroglio to set the World's nerves on edge, it seems regrettable that important periodicals and journals in the United States do not insist on more responsible reporting from this country, which is centrally seated in the theatre of possible trouble.

That General Condylis admired Mussolini and had leanings of his own toward Fascism of a highly personal sort may be a fact, but it is false and misleading to state that he "openly supported" the Duce or "counted on running Greece under George the II in pro-Italian fashion." Fascism in democratic Greece has practically no supporters, and with public opinion here very definitely pro-Abyssinian and more favorable to England than to Italy, no Greek leader could afford "openly to support" Fascist Italy.

On

On the other hand, the idea that the British restored George to his throne is also false and misleading. Now that the King is here, the British are undoubtedly trying to guide him. But they were aware beforehand of the precariousness which would attend his position should he return, and at the present time are fully cognizant of his difficulties. He is, in fact, a doubtful asset which may at any time turn into a liability, should he be unable to steer his way successfully through the stormy waters of Greek politics. He is too closely related to the British royal family to make his personal fate a matter of indifference to England, and yet that fate is at the mercy of forces here which even England cannot control.

As a natural result of his situation, King George has been acting very warily. He turned out Condylis and Theotokis because he could not afford to be run by any one group, least of all by a minority such as theirs. He has certainly not shown himself "anti-Italian." It is true that he seems to be sentimentally pro-English. But to use the word "alliance" in this connection, without careful qualification, is to deal irresponsibly with words. What actually binds Greece to England at this time, besides the League, to which Greece unavoidably remains faithful, is the sea-power of Great Britain and, to a much lesser degree, a thoroughgoing dislike of Italian pretentiousness and ruthlessness.

We may distrust official denials in such a matter, but I think it may also be taken for certain that no dicker has been made between Greece and England, such as a British promise of

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ceding Cyprus to Greece in return for the use of Greece's harbors in case of war with Italy. England is not in the habit of signing away possessions needlessly. She is more likely to take Greek friendship for granted and use Greek harbors in case of war, when and if necessary. It does seem to be a fact that Greek and British Naval and Military authorities have discussed plans for cooperative action should Italy attack England as a result of the Sanctions. But the Greeks would certainly explain such action as a natural precaution attendant on their adherence to the League, and certainly, on account of the contingency attaching to it, it can hardly be construed in the usual sense of an "alliance."

As a matter of fact, the unvarnished truth seems to be that Greece's foreign policy remains today what it has been for a long time, namely <u>to keep out of war and to maintain the status quo in the Balkans.</u> Her geographical, economic and political conditions all demand such an attitude on her part. If war comes between Italy and England, and Greece is forced to take sides, she may be expected to side with England, if England commands the sea. But she is no more likely to do this now than she was before the return of the King, and there has never been any danger that any change in the personnel of her government would run her counter to this logical consequence of her position. As to the <u>status quo</u> in the Balkans, this also is fundamental, as the recent signs in France of a revival of Barthou's energetic policy of encircling

<u>Germany</u>

Germany with pacts have brought out very clearly. The Greek reaction to these signs, with which she has not failed to connect the visit of the King of Rumania to Belgrade, has been almost wholly restricted to speculation as to whether Bulgaria is to be pressed to join the Balkan Entente, and if so, whether Greece will be called upon to offer her the long-desired outlet to the Aegean. The question seems not to have come up, but the answer is already anticipated by all shades of opinion, indicating how strongly Greece feels on the matter. She may have served France's interests in entering the Entente but that was incidental. If France is indeed prepared, under the stress of new circumstances in Western Europe, to make revisionist concessions, she may find it hard to make this people go along with her, for what they conceive to be the necessities of their position have not changed.

Of course Greece has other foreign preoccupations, such as her support of the League, her interest in Balkan economics, - which brings the projected Danubian bridge into the limelight here from time to time, - and so forth. But her basic reactions are conditioned by her need for peace and her desire to consolidate her present territories, with their ethnically united but politically divided populations.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Legation File No. 800

LMacV/cwf

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1167 Athens, May 9, 1936.

Subject: Published Texts of International Agreements entered into by Greece during the year 1935. ~~DCR-412~~

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A G/C
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
MAY 9 - 1936

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of a publication of the Hellenic Ministry for Foreign Affairs containing the text of the Treaties, Conventions, and Agreements concluded between Greece and other countries and published in the Official Gazette during the course of the calendar year 1935. While these treaties have been fully reported as published, it is believed that this collection will be of interest to the Department.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Legation File 710
Enclosures
as stated
LMacV/cwf

ἤτις θὰ ἀναλάβῃ τὸ φέρον ταῦτα εἰς γνῶσιν τῶν Κυβερνήσεων ἀπάντων τῶν συμβαλλομένων ἢ προσχωρούντων Κρατῶν.

Ἄρθρον 8.

Ἡ παροῦσα Σύμβασις θεσπίζεται ἐν ἰσχυῖ μετὰ τὴν λῆξιν προθεσμίας ἑνὸς μηνὸς ἀπὸ τῆς λήψεως παρὰ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως τῶν ἐπικυρώσεων ἢ τῶν προσχωρήσεων δύο Κυβερνήσεων.

Αἱ προσχωρήσεις ἢ ἐπικυρώσεις αἵτινες θὰ ληφθοῦν μετὰ τὴν ἔναρξιν τῆς ἰσχύος τῆς παρούσης Συμβάσεως συμφώνως τῇ προηγουμένῃ παραγράφῳ, θέλουσιν ἰσχύσει μετὰ ἕνα μῆνα ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς λήψεως των ἐκ μέρους τῆς Κυβερνήσεως τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας.

Ἄρθρον 9.

1) Ἑκάστη τῶν ὑψηλῶν συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν δύναται νὰ δηλώσῃ, εἴτε κατὰ τὴν ὑπογραφήν, εἴτε κατὰ τὴν κατάθεσιν τῆς ἐπικυρώσεως ἢ τῆς προσχωρήσεως αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ἡ ἀποδοχή του τῆς παρούσης Συμβάσεως ὑπάρχει μόνον ἐπὶ τῶν μνημονευομένων ἐν τῇ δηλώσει ἐδαφῶν καὶ ὅτι ἡ Σύμβασις θέλει ἐφαρμοσθῇ μόνον ἐπὶ τῶν οὕτω μνημονευθέντων ἐδαφῶν. Ἡ δήλωσις δύναται νὰ περιορισθῇ εἰς τὰ μητροπολιτικὰ ἐδάφη τῆς δηλούσης Κυβερνήσεως ἢ εἰς ἓν ἢ περισσότερα προτεκτοράτα, ἀποικίας ἢ ἐδάφη ὑπὸ ἐντολὴν αὐτῆς.

2) Πᾶσα συμβαλλομένη Κυβέρνησις δύναται νὰ ἀνακοινώσῃ εἰς τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας ὅτι ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ τὴν Σύμβασιν ἐπὶ παντὸς ἐδάφους μὴ ἀρχικῶς μνημονευθέντος ἐν τῇ δηλώσει του συμφώνως τῇ προηγουμένῃ παραγράφῳ, εἴτε τὴν δήλωσιν ἐποίησεν τὸ ἔδαφος τῆς μητροπόλεως, εἴτε μία τῶν ἀρχικῶν αὐτῆς, τῶν προτεκτοράτων ἢ ἐδαφῶν ὑπὸ ἐντολὴν αὐτῆς.

3) Πᾶσα συμβαλλομένη Κυβέρνησις δύναται μετὰ τὴν λῆξιν προθεσμίας πέντε (5) ἐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐναρξεως τῆς ἰσχύος τῆς Συμβάσεως, συμφώνως τῇ παραγράφῳ 1 τοῦ ἄρθρου 8 νὰ ἀνακοινώσῃ τῇ Κυβερνήσει τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν αὐτῆς ὅπως θέσῃ τέρμα εἰς τὴν ἐφαρμοσθεῖσαν τῆς Συμβάσεως εἰς τινα ἐδάφη αὐτῆς εἰς ἃ ἐφαρμόζεται συμφώνως τῇ εἰρημένῃ παραγράφῳ. Οὕτω δὲ ἡ Σύμβασις θέλει παύσῃ ἐφαρμοζομένη ἐπὶ τῶν ρηθέντων ἐδαφῶν τῆς δηλώσεως ταύτης μετὰ ἓν μῆνα ἀπὸ τῆς λήψεως τῆς ἀνακοινώσεως ταύτης παρὰ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας.

4) Ἡ Κυβέρνησις τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας θέλει ἀνακοινώσει εἰς ἁπάσας τὰς ὑπογραψάσας ἢ προσχωρησάσας Κυβερνήσεις τὰς λαμβανομένας ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῆς προηγουμένης παραγράφου τοῦ ἄρθρου τούτου δηλώσεις ἢ ἀνακοινώσεις.

5) Ἡ παροῦσα Σύμβασις καταχωρισθήσεται εἰς τὰ Ἀρχεῖα τῆς Κυβερνήσεως τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας καὶ ἀνακοινωθήσεται πρὸς πρωτοκόλλησιν εἰς τὴν Γραμματείαν τῆς Κοινωνίας τῶν Ἐθνῶν, εὐθὺς ὡς τεθῇ ἐν ἰσχύϊ, κατὰ τὸ ἄρθρον 80.

Εἰς πίστωσιν τῶν ἀνωτέρω ἕκαστος τῶν οἰκείων Πληρεξουσίων ὑπέγραψε τὴν παροῦσαν Σύμβασιν.

Συνεταχθὴ ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 25. Ἰουλίου 1934 ἐν ἑνὶ πρωτοτύπῳ, ὅπερ θέλει παραμείνει εἰς τὰ Ἀρχεῖα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ οὗτινος ἀκριβῆ ἀντίγραφα ἐπικεκυρωμένα παραδοθήσονται ἅπασι τοῖς συμβαλλομένοις Μέρεσι.

Hellénique qui informera tous les autres Gouvernements contractants ou adhérants.

Article 8.

La présente convention entrera en vigueur après qu'un délai d'un mois aura été écoulé depuis la réception par le Gouvernement Hellénique des ratifications ou adhésions de deux Gouvernements.

Les adhésions ou ratifications qui seront reçues après la date de la mise en vigueur de la présente convention, conformément au paragraphe ci-dessus, auront effet un mois après le jour de leur réception par le Gouvernement de la République Hellénique.

Article 9.

1. Chacune des Hautes parties contractantes pourra déclarer, soit au moment de sa signature, soit au moment du dépôt de sa ratification ou de son adhésion que son acceptation de la présente convention engage seulement les territoires mentionnés dans sa déclaration et que la convention sera appliquée seulement aux territoires ainsi mentionnés. La déclaration peut être limitée aux territoires métropolitains du Gouvernement qui fait la déclaration, ou à l'un ou plusieurs de ses protectorats, colonies ou territoires sous mandat.

2. Tout Gouvernement contractant peut, ultérieurement notifier au Gouvernement de la République Hellénique, qu'il désire que la Convention soit appliquée à tout territoire non mentionné dans sa déclaration conformément au paragraphe précédent soit que le territoire métropolitain ait fait la déclaration, ou une de ses colonies, protectorats ou territoires sous mandat.

3. Tout Gouvernement contractant peut, après l'expiration d'un délai de 5 ans, à partir de la mise en vigueur de la convention, conformément au paragraphe 1 de l'article 8, notifier au Gouvernement de la République Hellénique qu'il désire que la présente Convention cesse de s'appliquer à certains de ses territoires auxquels la convention s'applique, conformément au paragraphe susmentionné de cet article, et la convention cessera de s'appliquer aux territoires mentionnés dans cette déclaration, 6 mois après la date de la réception de la notification par le Gouvernement de la République Hellénique.

4. Le Gouvernement de la République Hellénique communiquera à tous les Gouvernements ayant signé ou adhéré toutes déclarations ou notifications reçues en vertu du paragraphe précédent de cet article.

5. La présente convention sera déposée aux Archives du Gouvernement de la République Hellénique, et communiquée pour enregistrement au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, dès qu'elle sera mise en vigueur conformément à l'article 8.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Athènes, le 25 juillet 1934.

en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement Hellénique et dont les copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises aux autres Parties Contractantes.

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

Δ/ΣΙΣ ΣΥΜΒΑΤΙΚΩΝ ἢ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΝ

ΠΙΝΑΞ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΕΩΝ ΣΥΜΨΗΦΙΣΜΟΥ & ΑΝΤΑΛΛΑΓΗΣ

ἐν ἰσχύϊ κατὰ τὴν 31ην Δεκεμβρίου 1935

Αὐξων ἀριθμός	ΧΩΡΑΙ	Ἡμερομηνία ὑπογραφῆς	Φύλλον Ἐφημερίδος Κυβερνήσ. ἐν ᾧ ἐδημοσιεύθη	Ἡμερομηνία ἐνάρξεως ἰσχύος	Διάρκεια	Διάρκεια μετὰ τὴν καταγγελίαν	Πότε δύναται νὰ καταγγελθῇ	Παρατηρήσεις
1	Ἀλβανία.....	26- 6-33	Α 202, 21- 7-34	26 Ἰουνίου 1933	6 μῆνες	1 μὴν	—	Ἐτροποποιήθη δι' ἀνταλλαγῆς ἐπιστολῶν τῆς 24 Μαρτίου 1934 (Ἐφ. Κυβ. τ. Α' 157 τῆς 10-5-34). Ἡ ἰσχὺς παρετάθη διὰ 10 μῆνας ἀπὸ 2-10-34 δι' ἀνταλλαγῆς ἐπιστολῶν. (Δὲν ἐγένετο δημοσίευσις εἰς Ἐφημ. Κυβερνήσεως).
2	Αὐστρία	15- 9-33	Α 92, 3- 3-34	25 Σεπτεμβρίου 1933	6 μῆνες	30 ἡμέραι	Ἀμέσως	
3	Βραζιλία.....	3- 4-33	Β 35, 19- 4-33	19 Ἀπριλίου 1933	—	—	—	Συνήφθη μεταξὺ Ἑλλην. Κυβερνήσεως καὶ Ἑταιρείας «ORIENT BRESIL».
4	Βέλγιον.....	6- 6-34	Α 248, 30- 7-34	6 Ἰουνίου 1934	Ἀπεριόριστος	1 μὴν	Ἀμέσως	
5	Γερμανία	16- 8-32	—	—	6 μῆνες	—	Ἀμέσως	Συνωμολογήθη ἐν Ἀθήναις μεταξὺ τῆς Τραπέζης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ἀπεσταλμένου τῆς REICHSBANK.
6	Γαλλία.....	9- 7-32	Α 241, 27- 7-32	28 Ἰουλίου 1932	Ἀπεριόριστος	15 ἡμέραι	Ἀμέσως	Ἡ συμφωνία αὕτη ἰσχύει ἀπὸ τῆς 19-6-35 ὡς ἐτροποποιήθη διὰ τῆς συμπληρωματικῆς Συμφωνίας τῆς 7-6-35 (Ἐφ. Κυβ. τ. Α' 312, 6 Ἰουλίου 1935).
7	Γιουγκοσλαυΐα	10- 9-35	Α 538, 11-11-35	1 Σεπτεμβρίου 1935	4 μῆνες	—	—	Παρετάθη ἐπὶ ἕνα μῆνα, ἤτοι μέχρι 31 Ἰαν/ρίου 1936.
8	Ἑλβετία.....	13- 3 33	Α 116, 12- 5-33	20 Μαρτίου 1933	4 μῆνες	1 μὴν	Πρὸ τῆς ἐκπνοῆς τοῦ 3 μηνὸς	Παρατείνεται σιωπηρῶς διὰ περιόδους 4 μηνῶν.
9	Ἰταλία..... ..	25- 6-35	—	1 Ἰουλίου 1935	μέχρι 31-12-35	1 μὴν	30-11-35	Παρατείνεται σιωπηρῶς διὰ περιόδους 3 μηνῶν.
10	Νορβηγία	9-11-33	Α 403, 28-12-33	15 Νοεμβρίου 1933	4 μῆνες	1 μὴν	Πρὸ τῆς ἐκπνοῆς τοῦ 3 μηνὸς	Παρατείνεται σιωπηρῶς διὰ περιόδους 4 μηνῶν.
11	Οὐγγαρία	8- 6-33	Α 195, 15- 7-33	8 Ἰουνίου 1933	Ἀπεριόριστος	8 ἡμέραι	8-12-33	Ὑπεγράφη ἐν Ἀθήναις μεταξὺ τῆς Ἑλλην. Κυβερν. καὶ τοῦ Οὐγγρικοῦ Μονοπωλείου τῶν καπνῶν.
12	Πολωνία....	26- 7-34	Α 320, 24- 9-34	28 Ἰουλίου 1934	3 μῆνες	15 ἡμέραι	Ἀμέσως	
13	Ρουμανία	17-10-34	Α 423, 5-12-34	15 Αὐγούστου 1934	—	—	—	Προσωρινὴ Συμφωνία δι' ἀνταλλαγῆς ἐπιστολῶν πρὸς διευθέτησιν τῶν ἐμπορικῶν συναλλαγῶν ἐν ἀναμονῇ ὑπογραφῆς Συμψηφιστικῆς Συμφωνίας.
14	Σουηδία	17- 1-35	Α 127, 8- 4-35	1 Ἰανουαρίου 1935	1 ἔτος	—	—	
15	Σοβιὲτ.....	8- 3-35	Α 154. 18- 4-35	5 Μαρτίου 1935	μέχρι 31-12-35	—	—	Ἐφαρμόζεται ἀναδρομικῶς ἀπὸ τῆς 10-2-35.
16	Τουρκία	26- 9-35	Α 540, 11-11-35	1 Ὀκτωβρίου 1935	6 μῆνες	1 μὴν	—	
17	Τσεχοσλοβακία	18- 4-35	Α 230, 1- 6-35	1 Ἰανουαρίου 1935	μέχρι 31-12-35	—	—	
18	Φιλλανδία ...	27- 7-34	Α 349, 12-10-34	1 Αὐγούστου 1934	6 μῆνες	2 μῆνες	Ἀμέσως	

652—28(2)36—.....

768.00 30

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 868.00/1015 FOR #1900

FROM Greece (Shantz) DATED Oct.14, 1937

NAME

TO

1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Increase in British prestige in Greece at the expense of Berlin and Rome. Greek attitude with respect to the Mediterranean situation.

Wi

763.00/30

N/HC

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, November 11, 1937.

No. 1935.

Subject: Uneasiness in Greek Foreign Relations.

6
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1937 NOV 30 PM 2 33
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Copy to M.I.D.

DEC 6 - 1937

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE
DEC 4 - 1937

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

As of possible interest to the Department I have the honor to quote the following paragraphs on foreign affairs and particularly foreign intervention in Greek affairs, which formed part of a speech delivered by the Premier, General Metaxas, at Patras, on November 7, 1937. The translation is from the French of the "Messager d' Athènes", semi-official foreign language organ of the Hellenic Foreign Office.

> "I direct our foreign policy in person and I know at all times where I am going. With our Balkan Allies we have built up excellent relations which cannot be upset. We have tightened our ties with Turkey to the point of making them

indestructible.

indestructible. Neither we nor our allies are mixing into European differences. Greece is in very friendly relations with all the powers and supports every effort for the maintenance of peace. Under my direction this country will never follow a policy of adventure. But while its whole effort is in favor of peace, Greece at the same time is preparing for the armed defense both of its rights and of the integrity of its territory. The sacrifices Greece is making for its military preparation are enormous. In such circumstances, how can anyone desire foreign misfortunes which would cause the State of August 4th to fall? It is as if he should desire the fall of Greece itself.

"There are also some (who can be counted on the fingers of one hand) who in their despair are homesick for foreign intervention in our internal affairs, finding no other way to rise again to the surface from the depths where they have been consigned. But all that is passed never again to return. No foreign power is mixing itself or will ever mix itself in the internal affairs of Greece either directly or indirectly. Greece is an absolutely independent State and today, well governed, constitutes an appreciable factor for the maintenance of European peace.

"If by chance foreign individuals, irresponsibly and without official character, take the trouble to busy themselves as dilletantes with our internal affairs, these foreign persons would do better to occupy themselves with the internal affairs of their own countries and to leave us Greeks tranquil, as we are in any case tranquil and indifferent to foreign counsel of that kind. Because we Greeks have no need of foreign advice nor will we accept it in regulating the business of our house, just as we do not give to foreigners advice or directions about their internal affairs.

"You will say to me: why do you speak in this way? Is it necessary that the unworthy stupidity of one or two Greek citizens following the cult and the nostalgia of impossible foreign interventions should revolt you to such a point in the midst of this popular enthusiasm? (i.e. the reception given to the Premier at Patras.) You are right. Such stupidities are not worthy of attention. One should scorn and disdain them. But what has aroused my anger is that in this country there should be even a single citizen nourishing within him an attempt so guilty, so unworthy, and so impossible."

For some reason or other these paragraphs were omitted from the original reports of the speech, and only appeared this morning, after a lapse of several days.

As to the first paragraph, it would seem that General Metaxas has imbibed some of the spirit of Kemal Atatürk from his recent interview with that gentleman, which I am told was exceptionally long. "Our relations with Turkey are indestructible," he says. Together with his Turkish friend, if only as a tail to his kite, the General would seem to be aspiring to a foreign policy independent of the dictation of the powers.

The two paragraphs which deal with the attempts of foreigners to influence Greek internal affairs might at first sight seem a mere corollary to this declaration of independence. But "methinks he doth protest too much." Rumors are current in Athens today linking the Patras speech of the Premier with the Rodokanaki spy case. (See my despatch No. 1934 of November 11, 1937.) But in the paragraphs quoted above Mr. Metaxas speaks of Greeks here who look to foreign intervention to help them "rise again from the depths to which they have been consigned," and the only people whom this reference fits are his own political opponents. He also berates foreign residents who "give advice." It would seem tempting therefore, and I believe not unwarranted, to connect this outburst with attempts on the part of the suppressed politicians here to exploit foreign opinion in their favor. I am informed that there are some people who

think

think the King, now in London, may come back with "orders" to throw the dictatorship out. On the other hand, I find the following in "Great Britain and the East" for Thursday, November 4, 1937.

> "Outstanding importance is attached to the rumours, not yet officially confirmed, that Hitler has invited among other celebrities the rulers of some of the Balkan lands to visit him in Berlin. King Boris of Bulgaria, King George of Greece, and Prince-Regent Paul of Yugoslavia are said to have accepted this invitation. It is interesting to note that these three rulers have remarkably similar positions--each is in charge of a slightly veiled but very complete dictatorship, and they are all at present having trouble owing to opposition from the masses of their people led by the former politicians of more democratic ideas."

Here are thus rumors to support the imminence of foreign intervention on both sides of the Greek governmental fence: King George is coming back from England to reinstate the politicians, and King George is going to Germany for support against the politicians. Both ideas are probably fantastic, but the Department is aware of the existence of a certain section of public opinion in England which, fed by correspondence in Athens, is bitterly opposed to the dictatorship. (See my despatches No. 1398 of October 29, 1936 and No. 1748 of June 26, 1937.) The Premier is no Don Quixote to fight windmills, and if he talks so much of an unholy alliance between his enemies and foreigners, it is undoubtedly because it exists and causes him uneasiness. Incidentally, all this stew and hugger-mugger over foreign influence on Greek policy--spies, secret treaties, stolen documents, etc.--would seem to be

reminiscent

reminiscent of the times preceding Greece's entry into the World War, unpleasant and disturbing like a fall of barometric pressure before a storm.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh.

File No. 700 X 800

LMacV/jr

55-1

4640

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, November 30, 1937.

No. 1990.

Subject: Views of the Greek Dictator on the European Situation.

6
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1937 DEC 29 AM 11 58
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS
MR. DUNN
JAN 5 - 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 30 1937
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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To the Field
In U. S. A.
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DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
JAN 7 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 6 - 1938

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/C
JAN 6 - 1938
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

768.00/32

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that yesterday, November 29th, I had an interview with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Metaxas, during a part of which he expressed his views on the international situation at considerable length.

General Metaxas feels, he said, that the European situation has definitely improved, that there is no immediate danger of war in central Europe, and that difficulties between England and Italy in the

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JAN 8 - 1938

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the Mediterranean have been sufficiently ironed out to warrant optimism. English policy under Mr. Chamberlain has particularly contributed to this end, he thinks. As regards the Spanish imbroglio, he feels that whatever the eventual solution may be, there is now no longer any fear of its causing a European catastrophe.

As to his own policies, General Metaxas said Greece only wants peace. Greece is determined, he said, not to tie in with any power or group of powers in Western Europe. He made no direct mention of the Turkish President, with whom he recently conferred, but his expressions in this regard were so similar to those of Dr. Aras reported in Mr. Kelley's despatch No. 4192 of November 15, 1937, that though the mouth was the mouth of Metaxas the words seem to be the words of Kemal. In any case they were accompanied by some very satisfied remarks as to the solidity of Greco-Turkish friendship. He said this friendship is a definite barrier to certain well-known Bulgarian ambitions, and that Bulgaria should resign itself to this fact. Bulgaria, should, he said, join the Balkan Entente. Ideas of revenge are definitely bad, and hopes of expansion at the expense of others unreasonable. Besides, he pointed out, every nation cannot expect to have a territorial outlet on the Mediterranean. Bulgaria has already several ports on the Black Sea which communicate with the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, and Greece is willing to give her every possible commercial facility in Thrace. On the other hand, in answer to my inquiries, he could not say that he

had

55-3

had received any indications of Bulgaria's willingness to adopt this point of view.

Finally, he said that Greece is the natural friend of any country or group which sincerely desires peace.

In connection with this conversation the Department may be interested in a rumor which is going about Athens to the effect that Greece and Turkey have agreed together to remain neutral in case of any conflict of the Western powers in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh.

File No. 710

LMacV/jr

Copies to: Istanbul, Belgrade,
Sofia, Bucharest,
Tirana.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, April 29, 1938.

No. 2238.

Subject: Foreign Propaganda in Greece: The British Take the Lead.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1938 MAY 17 PM 12 54
DIVISION OF

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS
MR. DUNN
JUN 3 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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MAY 18 1938
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In L. S.

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
JUN 9 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
JUN - 9 1938

768.00/33

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have had occasion to mention in several previous despatches the growth of foreign propaganda in this country and the competition in cultural advertisement and promotion which has developed during the past two years between the Germans, Italians, French and British (see my despatches No. 1646 of April 28, 1937, No. 1674 of May 17, 1937, and No. 2213 of April 13, 1938).

In this connection I have now the honor to report that the British propaganda, which came last upon the scene and two years ago was practically non-existent,

non-existent, appears at the present time to have taken the ascendant. The Italians still carry on their Institute of Italian Culture, which provides the educated Greek public with lectures in Italian on Italian subjects, and the Germans have made much of their new excavations at Olympia (see my despatch No. 2237 of April 29, 1938) and of their interest in the organization of centers of recreation and instruction for Greek children. The Franco-Hellenic League has given a charity ball and sponsored a number of French professors and academicians on the lecture platform. But the British have entertained the Greek capital with a whole week of subsidized theatrical performances in English at minimal prices. They have imported the Archbishop of York to officiate at the centenary of their local church, and to set the Greeks talking again of the kinship between the national communions of this country and Great Britain. Finally, under the supervision of Lord Lloyd, the President of the British Council, who has recently visited Athens, they have subsidized the Anglo-Hellenic League with the Council's funds, and developed a very useful junior branch which, among other activities, offers free instruction in the English language.

note 762.68

868.4063/1

That the British Council is subsidizing the Anglo-Hellenic League I have from the President of the League, Mr. André Michalopoulos. That the British Legation has been turned into a propaganda center, I have from the British Minister, Sir Sydney Waterlow, who complained to me after the visit of Lord Lloyd that if he is to do all the work expected of him

note 741.68

along

along this line, his Legation will have to be doubled. At the same time, however, Sir Sydney expressed himself rather sourly as being pleased that his country has at last waked up to what others are doing and to the necessity of fighting fire with fire; and he gave it as his opinion that his organization will have no difficulty in maintaining its ascendancy here. In Salonika, where a very competent Italian Consulate General has been devoting considerable attention to propaganda for some time past, the British would seem to be somewhat behindhand, but indications point to an extension of their activity to that city as well.

By way of comment, I may say that the reason for this development does not seem far to seek. French diplomacy in this region shot its bolt some time ago, and Great Britain has seemed, from the viewpoint of Athens, to be assuming the rôle of the shepherd of the Balkans. But her prestige has been called rather rudely in question. During the Ethiopian controversy, the blandly self-confident periodic visits of her Mediterranean squadron to Greek waters ceased, and the occasional presence at Phaleron of a lonely battleship, as well as last summer's excited maneuvers, which were conducted almost as a war measure at the height of the submarine menace, did little more than emphasize the change. If "the lesser breeds without the law" were not to make hay under these conditions, a change of tactics was necessary. Accordingly, to recuperate their loss in prestige and reinforce their diplomacy, the British, unaccustomed though they were, attempted to develop the fine hand for lack of the big stick. Progressively

they

they have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the university and the lecture platform, the motion picture and the theater, the night school, the church, the world-wide interest in the Coronation, and the public utterances of their Minister. Their propaganda often seems, indeed, both awkward and transparent, but it is becoming overpowering. Should the situation again enable the British fleet to visit Greek waters in tremendous force at frequent intervals, the Legation may perhaps once more repose in confidence, as it was accustomed to do in the happy days of undisputed Mediterranean control. But until that time comes it seems doomed to try to beat all comers at the ungrateful game of self-advertisement.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Lincoln MacVeagh.

File No. 710.

LMacV/jr

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 1 - 1938
MR. BERLE

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS
MR. DUNN
JUN 1 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

AE

May 26, 1938.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IN GREECE

Mr. Dunn
Mr. Berle
Mr. Messersmith
Mr. Welles
Mr. Secretary

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 2 - 1938
MR. WELLES

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 1 1938
MESSERSMITH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1938
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 2 1938
NOTED

The accompanying despatch from Athens depicts one sector of the extended battle for prestige which is taking place throughout the Near East, with Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain as contestants and propaganda as weapons. The Greek front is probably being contested more hotly at present than any other within the purview of this Division. Great Britain, last to enter the fight, is reported already to have established its ascendency.

The amount of effort expended by the leading European Powers to cultivate the friendship of Greece has been and is far greater than the economic or military importance of Greece justifies, and is due primarily to the strategic geographical position of the country - a weak state, holding the key to the eastern Mediterranean.

Germany has long held a strong position in Greece, due in large measure to the preponderance of German blood in the Greek ruling family for the past hundred years.

At

FILED
JUN 28 1938

At the opening of the World War, King Constantine of Greece was strongly pro-German and the Queen was a sister of the German Kaiser. Although Constantine was exiled in 1918, when Greece was forced by physical means to join the Allies, the royal family has since been returned to power. Germany's position was strengthened even more a few months ago when the Crown Prince of Greece was married to a granddaughter of former Kaiser Wilhelm.

Furthermore, the dictator of Greece, General Metaxas, received his military education in Germany and has always retained strong pro-German sympathies. This, coupled with his personal admiration for the governmental methods of Hitler, render him entirely susceptible to Third Reich propaganda.

The most conspicuous among recent German propaganda effort in Greece was during the Berlin Olympic games of 1936, when Hitler sent a large staff to Greece, headed by Miss Leni Riefenstahl, his personal representative, to supervise the arrangements for a flame to be carried by runners from Olympia to Berlin. Considerable German prestige was gained by this comparatively trivial affair.

Italy is the object of suspicion and fear by the neighboring Greeks. The Corfu incident of 1920 still rankles in Greek minds, and the control by Italy of the Dodecanese Islands, the population of which is approximately

ninety

ninety percent Greek, is a continuing cause for enmity. However, during the Ethiopian campaign, when the prestige of the British navy in the Mediterranean suffered so heavily, Italian influence in Greece increased notably, if not through admiration, at least through fear of Italian power. The Italians have endeavored to increase their position by liberal expenditures for radio and lecture propaganda and through display of Italian armed force in the ports and towns of Greece.

France has long exerted the leading cultural influence throughout the Near East. This cultural ascendency has grown slightly less predominant during recent years, due to the steady increase in British and American archeological, philanthropic, scientific and economic interests. The position of France is still paramount, however, and middle class Greeks today who desire to improve their family station in society will deny themselves the necessities of life in order that their children may be taught the French language, no matter whether they learn anything else or not. France has recently attempted to bolster her somewhat waning political prestige by the sponsorship of a Franco-Hellenic League, which has been active in charity work and in bringing to Greece a number of French professors and academicians on the lecture platform. Much importance was given a few weeks ago to ceremonies connected with the burial at Olympia of the heart

of

of Baron de Coubertin, French founder of the modern Olympic games. This simple ceremony was seized on to good advantage by France for propaganda purposes, for Olympia has been for many years the archeological monopoly of Germany. As Mr. MacVeagh puts it, "No German official was present when the Crown Prince of Greece planted a Frenchman's heart squarely in the very entrance of the German's bailiwick".

Britain's propaganda efforts were non-existent in Greece two years ago. The strength of her navy in the Mediterranean had long assured for her a leading voice in the councils of Athens, and the propaganda efforts of Germany, Italy and France since the World War had been looked at with disdain by British officials. The Ethiopian War furnished the severe jolt needed to awaken Britain to the necessity, as the British Minister in Athens says, "of fighting fire with fire".

Our Legation reports that once pushed to it, Britain has been found by no means inferior in the modern, less majestic but important battle for influence now being waged in Greece. Theatrical performances have recently been given in English at Athens, continuing for one week, with the help of a British subsidy. The Archbishop of York was sent to Athens to officiate at the centenary of the local English church. Lord Lloyd, President of the British Council,

also

also visited Greece and the British Council has subsidized an Anglo-Hellenic League, which, among other activities, offers free instruction in English. The British Minister has complained to Mr. MacVeagh that his Legation has been turned into a "propaganda center".

It will be recalled that during the early years of the World War the British proved themselves adept as propagandists in the United States, with results successful enough to encourage them in their present efforts. Only of late, however, have they been forced to engage in activities in the Near East designed to cultivate favors formerly taken for granted. British diplomatic officials are reluctant to assume roles which they have been wont to regard with amusement when played by their colleagues. Today, upon orders from London, they are, at least in Athens, outdoing the doers. Their efforts are reported to be meeting with commensurate success.

Wallace Murray

768.00/33

NE GVA/EG

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, May 25, 1938.

No. 2273.

Subject: Foreign Propaganda in Greece: An Exhibition of "Joy and Work", German Style.

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS
MR. DUNN
JUN 23 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 15 1938
DIVISION OF

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JUN 15 1938 PM 3 29

JUN 23 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

768.00/34

FILED
JUN 24 1938

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

768.00 768.4061/1 768.00/33

Following my despatches Nos. 2237 and 2238 of April 29, 1938, I have the honor to report that, hard on the heels of intensive British cultural propaganda, and of the French coup in burying the heart of a Frenchman in the heart of the German archeological preserve at Olympia, the Germans have scored with an Exhibition of "Joy and Work", held in Athens under the aegis of the Greek Government.

The Exhibition was held from May 3 to May 22 in the neo-classic Zappeion, a large modern building in the public gardens. Although it was allegedly

an

an international exhibition, it was in fact a German and Greek affair. No exhibits were to be seen which originated in any other country, though delegates from a few scattered nations attended the opening festivities, and the flags of no less than sixty-one, with or without authorization, were prominently displayed.

The exhibition was largely composed of paintings, posters and photo-murals illustrating workers enjoying their work and recreation; sample products of German and Greek manufacture; models of factories, ships, farms, et cetera; exhibits of government projects for health, housing and recreation; a puppet show, and moving pictures. Technically the exhibition was in advance of previous ones in Greece and showed the German direction behind it. The German exhibits were brought to Athens in special freight cars which are to carry them on to other countries for similar purposes.

The Athenian worker could see all of the above attractions for ten cents. No doubt his mouth watered at the huge photo-murals of luxurious swimming pools and ski resorts in Germany, and possibly he went back to work happier because of this.

The Greek part of the exhibition was designed largely to show the Government's paternal care of the working class. The Athenian worker may have wondered what connection the model of the Venizelos Maternity Hospital had with this objective, since the cost of the hospital's facilities is far beyond his means and the institution was built and endowed

by

by Mrs. Venizelos years before the advent of the present government. He also must have admired the exhibition of what is done for workers at the Papastratos cigarette plant, where the most model working conditions exist, but may have reflected that all this was accomplished long before August 4, 1936.

It was nevertheless, for Greece, a first-class exhibition, and the countless displays of what Germany does for its workers probably impressed many spectators. Dr. Ley, hailed by the press as Chief of the German Labor Front and President of the Central International Bureau of Joy in Work, flew to Athens for the opening of the exhibition, heiled Hitler, and complimented Greece on its good fortune in being chosen for the first international exposition of this kind.

I enclose some photographs clipped from the MESSAGER D'ATHENES, the semi-official foreign language organ of the Foreign Office, showing the opening of the exhibition, with the Swastika prominently displayed, a corner of the showrooms, and, somewhat incongruously, a photograph of Swedish exercises on the roof of the Papastratos factory.

The press stated that "more than 100,000" persons visited the exhibition.

Respectfully yours,

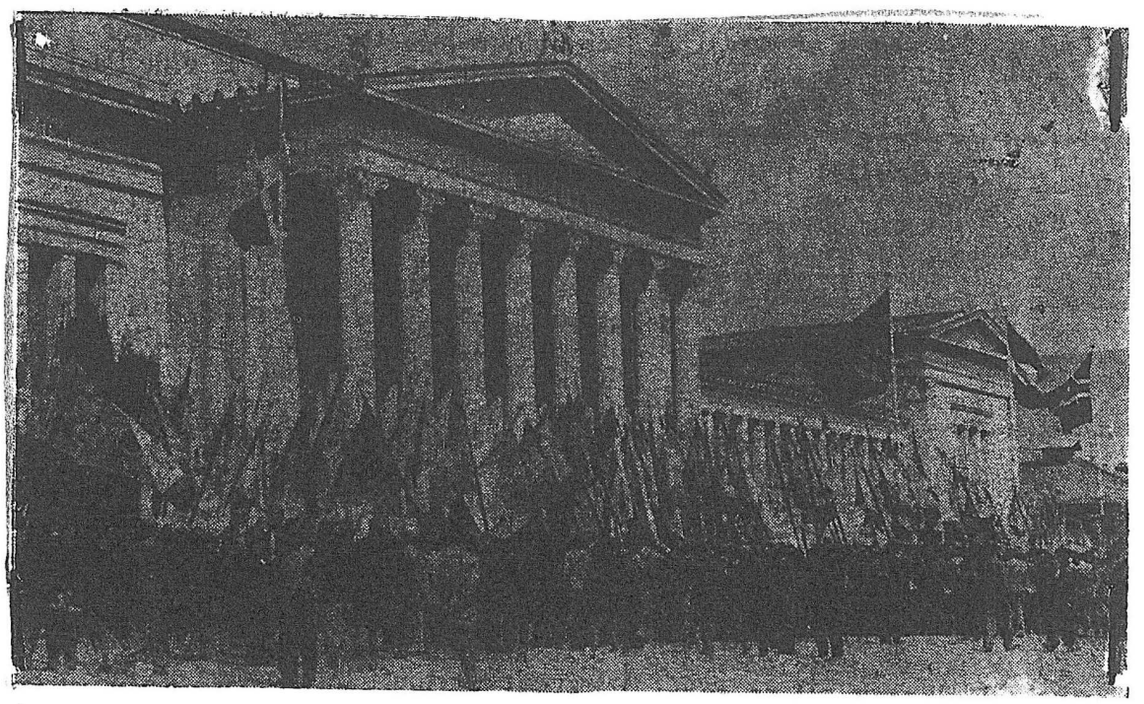
Lincoln MacVeagh.

Enclosures:
Photographs clipped from
the MESSAGER D'ATHENES.

File No. 710

HS/LMacV/jr

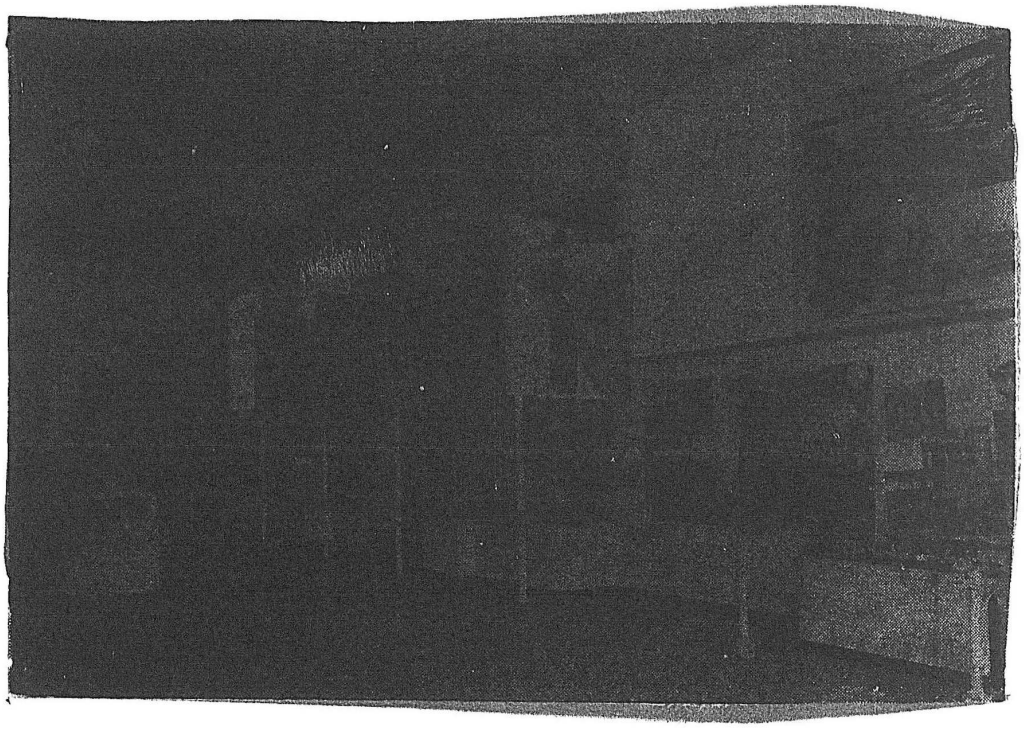
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 2273 of May 25, 1938, from the Legation at Athens, on the subject of the Exhibition "Joy and Work."



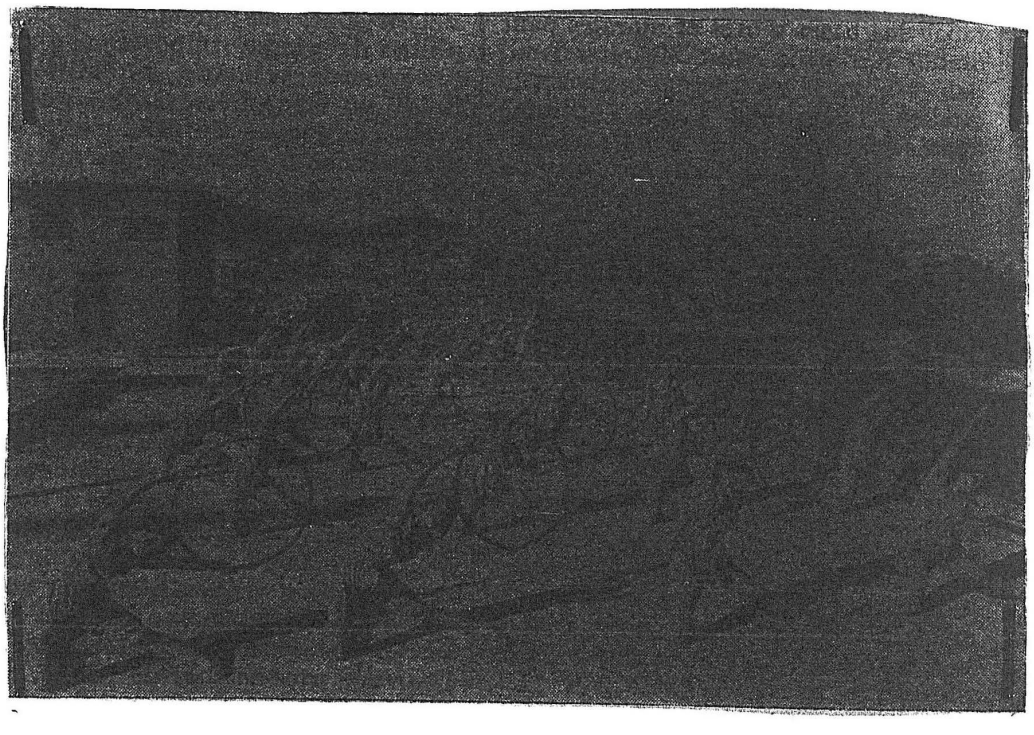
The Opening of the Exhibition

From the MESSAGER D'ATHENES of May 4, 1938.

(See next page)



A Corner of the Showrooms



Swedish Exercises on the Roof of the

Papastratos Factory

L'EXPOSITION JOIE ET TRAVAIL. — *A la prière du Foyer ouvrier, et en raison du grand intérêt que soulève l'Exposition «Joie et Travail», le Comité central international a accepté qu'elle reste ouverte jusqu'à dimanche prochain 22 mai. Ci-dessous deux images se rapportant à la section grecque. 1. L'une est une partie de la salle qui montre les progrès accomplis en Grèce dans les conditions du travail : installations mécaniques parfaites, vastes et clairs ateliers, réfectoires où une nourriture saine est fournie à bas prix, beaux lieux de récréation. Il y a aujourd'hui en Grèce des fabriques qui répondent à toutes les conditions de l'hygiène et du bien-être. 2. Un coup d'œil sur une des plus parfaites en ce genre. Sur la terrasse de la fabrique de cigarettes des frères Papastratos, de jeunes ouvrières se livrent à des exercices de gymnastique suédoise.*

From the MESSAGER D'ATHENES of
May 15, 1938.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

768.00/ 36

SEE 740.00/471 FOR Tel#57 4 p.m.

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Sept. 28, 1938

NAME

1—1127 OPO

179/

REGARDING:

Greece desires to remain neutral in event of a European war and would consult Balkan allies and Turkey who also desire to remain neutral.

35

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 867.001 Ataturk, Kamal/79 FOR Despatch #2589

FROM Greece (Shantz) DATED Nov. 28, 1938.
TO NAME

1—1127 OPO

REGARDING:

Greek Foreign relations: Effect of death of President Ataturk upon Greece, information concerning-.

aa

763.00/36

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, December 28, 1938.

No. 2620.

Subject: Transmitting Register of International Agreements Concluded by Greece.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1939 JAN 27 PM 2 29
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DIVISION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS
TA
MAY 8 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

May 22 1939

TREATY DIVISION
JAN 30 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

768.00/37

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1939
DIVISION OF
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 9 1939
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION
JAN 28 1939

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/C
MAY 8 - 1939
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a publication just issued by the Royal Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs entitled "Répertoire Général des Accords Internationaux Conclus par La Grèce" (General Register of International Agreements Concluded by Greece).

In supplying this book, the Foreign Office requested the Legation "to furnish it with any similar publications which have appeared or may appear in the United States of America".

Respectfully yours,

Harold Shantz,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Enclosure:
1. Publication, as stated.

File No. 020.
FDK/pe

May 22 1939

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To the American Minister,

Athens.

The Secretary of State refers to the Legation's despatch no. 2620 of December 28, 1938 enclosing a copy of the publication of the Royal Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs entitled Répertoire Général des Accords Internationaux Conclus par La Grèce and stating that the Foreign Office in supplying the publication requested the Legation "to furnish it with any similar publications which have appeared or may appear in the United States of America".

If no objection is perceived, the Minister is requested to transmit to the Foreign Office the enclosed copies of the publication entitled List of Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1789-1934 and the 1935, 1936, and 1937 supplements thereto.

Enclosures:

Publications Nos. 765, 817, 966, and 1126.

A true copy of the signed original

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NOTE

SEE 765.75/413 FOR Tel#41 6 p.m.

FROM Greece (Macveagh) DATED April 6, 1939

~~TO~~ 111 NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Greece to be with France and England should hostilities develop but until that time to preserve friendly relations with Germany, according to the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

Central File: Decimal File 768.00, Political Relations Of States, Relations; Bi-Lateral Treaties., Greece And The World, Oct. 12, 1935 - April 6, 1939. October 12, 1935 - April 6, 1939. MS Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States: Records of the U.S. Department of State, 1930-1944: Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations of Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States, 1930-1939. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5111390969%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 21 June 2025.